Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1365.] MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore adverti ſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-ſt eet, in a creditable family

January 9

Wants a place, as Wet Nurſe,

A woman with a good breaſt of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer. Jan. 17.

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux —All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwftf

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chefnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,

Of a ſuperior quality,

For Sale by

A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,

No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

For Sale,

Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or togethtr. Apply to

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 dzw

LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore,

A black leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing ſundry papers valuable only to the owner, alſo between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the office of the editor No 119 Cheſnut ſtreet, with the contents, particularly the papers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no queſtions aſked.

January 17.

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,

No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardſley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.

Jan. 16. d6w.

ON TUESDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

FOR DECEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.

ALSO,

A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,

In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.

January 20.

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances.

Meſſrs. Francis and Byrne beg leave to inform their ſcholars, friends, and the public in general, that their firſt Ball for this ſeaſon will be on Tueſday, the 24, at O'Ellers's aſſembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contre Dances, and the moſt celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Meſſrs. Francis and Byrne propoſe to give gratuitous attendance at their ſchool room, for the inſtruction of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their preſence,—attendance for this purpoſe after their ſchool hours, on Tueſdays, and Thurſdays.

Tickets to be had of Meſſrs. Frances and Byrne No. 70, North Eight ſtreet, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requeſted to apply to their female friends, ſcholars of Meſſrs. F. & B. or as above, at their reſidence.

N B. The new dances will not infringe upon the uſual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till ſix—and on Tueſdays & Thurſdays, from ſix till nine, for thoſe of a more advanced age.

*** Private tuition as uſual.

January 11, 1797. 2awt24.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. §§

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w&f 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15, dtf

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/3
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Crayats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled itto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Maſter, from London,

Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their reſpective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewiſe all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

New Theatre.

The Entertainments of the New Theatre will be poſtponed 'till Monday, the 30th Inſt. on account of the preparations neceſſary for the Hiſtorical Play of COLUMBUS.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Reſpectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Monday, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock, Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
The Death of Juſius Cæſar.
Anthony's Funeral Oration, (recited)
The effects of Anthony's Oration conſidered.
The Death of Cicero.
The Death of Brutus and Caſſius.
(SECOND PART)
Edwin and Angelina — *Goldſmith*
Elegy in a Country Church Yard, — *Gray*
(THIRD PART.)
The Deſerted Village, (firſt part) — *Goldſmith*

TO-MORROW EVENING, Tueſday, January 24, Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
Beauty and other pleaſures of Taſte.
On the Means of Improvement in Taſte, including ſelections from Dr. Blair.
(SECOND PART)
The Choice of Hercules, or
The Triumph of Virtue, — *Lowth*
(THIRD PART)
Ode to Truth, — *Maſon*
Satan's Addreſs to the Sun, — *Milton*
Ode to Madneſs, — *Penroſe*

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Admiſſion tickets for Children (a quarter of a dollar each) to be had at either of the above places.

NOTICE.

Perſons having Goods on board the Ship Perſeverance, James Williamſon, maſter, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Veſſel is diſcharging, will pleaſe apply to
THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.
Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797. tf

Loſt or Miſlaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joſeph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December laſt, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the ſame will pleaſe return it to ſaid Bank, or to the ſubſcribers, who will allow a reward.
Payment being barred, it cannot be of uſe to any other perſon. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.
January 5. J. 21, 3t

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Phiiadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road, containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman deceaſed, and offered for ſale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, January 4, concluded.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the ſubject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under conſideration.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, from the nature of the objections which had been made, he ſhould have been as well ſatisfied if the preſent ſubject had not at all been ſtirred; but having been moved, it ought not to be abandoned. And this flowed from the nature of the objection offered; becauſe, if they had a right, they had the moral or phyſical power of enforcing that right. There could be no doubt, if the money was due, it ought to be paid, and every conſideration of expediency pointed out this as the proper time. He knew he had heard the gentlemen from New-York, over, and over, and over again, deny that the debt was due; but, ſuppoſing this to be the caſe, why not make the application? If, when that application was made, any ſtate did not chuſe to pay the money, they would of courſe ſtate their objections. But he was well ſatisfied they ought not to ſtop at making the demand. They had been told, though not in direct terms, in ſuch as were well underſtood, that we might demand if we pleaſed; but, under the preſent impreſſions of New-York, they would not pay the debt ſaid to be due from them. They had been told by other gentlemen that they had not the means to coerce the payment. If this were the caſe, it was proper they ſhould lay hands upon the only thing in their power, which was their ſhare of the public debt of the union.

By this, Mr. S. ſaid, it would be ſeen, that he meant to revive the queſtion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas). He was very indifferent about the fate of the former motion, becauſe he knew there was no rule of order that could prevent an amendment being introduced in the committee of the whole for diſcuſſion. He ſaid, if they could get at this money, without violating any principle of right, they ought to lay hands on at leaſt a debt of 1,200,000 dollars, for which they were receiving intereſt; more eſpecially as this was a part of the balance found againſt them in the ſettlement of the accounts.

Mr. S. ſaid he could draw no analogy between the preſent buſineſs and the Britiſh treaty, and wondered any gentleman ſhould think of introducing that ſubject. It might be perfectly true, he ſaid, that it would be improper for one nation to lay hands on the property of another; but, was there any law to prevent him from laying hold of his antagoniſt; and if, ſaid he, the property of the ſtate of New-York is in my hand, and ſhe owed me money, where was the propriety of paying with my right hand, when there was an uncertainty of receiving with the other? He thought there could be no objection on this ground; but there was an objection on account of the negociability of government paper. He owned he had ſcruples on that ſubject. The gentleman from Virginia having doubtleſs conſidered the ſubject, could perhaps remove them. In order therefore to bring the motion before the committee, he moved to add the following amendment.

"Reſolved, that any transfer of the debt of the United States in the books of the treaſury, held by any of the debtor ſtates, by the ſettlement of accounts between the ſeveral ſtates and the United States, or by any perſon holding evidences of the ſaid debt, ſhall be withheld, until the balances of the ſaid ſtates ſhall be diſcharged.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid he did not underſtand what ſcruple the gentleman from Pennſylvania could have about the transferable property of theſe debts. He was ſatisfied with reſpect to New-York, and it was impoſſible any other corporate body or perſon could be affected by the motion. The transfer, he ſaid, was a ſale of the property, therefore, a denial of transfer would completely prevent any perſon from being involved in this meaſure beſides the ſtate in queſtion.

Mr. Gilbert aſked the gentleman laſt up, if there was no difficulty of a conſtitutional kind in the way of this meaſure? If he underſtood the conſtitution, they could not paſs an ex poſt facto law. Had they not already ſaid this paper ſhould be transferable? If ſo, had they a right to ſay it ſhould not be transferable? Was this the regard which the Legiſlature intended to ſhew to its own faith? He truſted it was not.

Mr. Potter objected to the preſent motion. He ſaid the ſtate of New-York was a debtor or not. She would either ſhew herſelf not to be a debtor, or pay. But to paſs this reſolution would be to conſider them as ſwindlers. If it was a debt, he was confident they would pay it.

Mr. P. ſaid he could not account for the manner in which the gentlemen from New-York had managed this buſineſs. In one place they ſay they have no authority to act, and yet in the next moment they proceed to oppoſe the reſolution to call upon their State for the debt, as if they ſuppoſed that unleſs they oppoſed the buſineſs, their ſtate would be ſo ſimple and honeſt as to pay, without objection. But, for his part, until he knew whether that ſtate would pay this debt, or not, he ſhould believe they would pay it honorably.

Mr. Williams defended the conduct of the delegates from the ſtate of New-York.

Mr. Gallatin wiſhed the mover to modify the reſolution, ſo that it ſhould not affect any ſtate to a greater amount than the debt they owed. For inſtance, the balance againſt Pennſylvania was about 80,000 dollars, but ſhe had upwards of 400,000 in the funds, and he ſhould wiſh that the proviſion ſhould not reach to a higher ſum than the 80,000. He ſaid he had, however, no ſort of view to Pennſylvania, becauſe he believed ſhe would make no objection to fulfil her engagements.

An amendment to this effect was introduced, when the queſtion was put and negatived, 45 to 30.

The original reſolution being under conſideration,

Mr. Henderſon ſaid, he ſhould not have roſe, but for an obſervation of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Gilbert.) That gentleman had ſaid, "That he did not believe there was a member of that committee who really believed the balance found againſt the ſtate of New-York, to be juſt." Mr. H. ſaid, if he were of this opinion he ſhould vote againſt the reſolution; but believing, as he did, that the balances were juſt, being ſettled by men of abilities and integrity, who had no intereſt to do other than right, and as no objection had ever been made by any of the ſtates againſt the balances, he ſhould think himſelf unfaithful to his conſtituents if he did not vote for it. He begged, therefore, the gentleman would except him from the number who did not believe the debt juſt.

Mr. Gilbert allowed the gentleman might be an exception.

Mr. Thatcher believed the debts juſt, and deſired to be another exception.

Mr. Potter ſaid one gentleman from New-York talked of the great exertions of that ſtate in the war, another came forward and ſaid he did not believe there was a member in the houſe who believed in his heart the debt was juſt. Every ſtate in the Union, he ſaid, might come forward and boaſt of what what they had done; but it would ſerve little purpoſe; for his part, he believed New-York had done the leaſt, and been benefited more than any two ſtates. He wiſhed alſo to be excepted from the gentleman's account. He thought the debt juſt.

Mr. Burgeſs read ſome obſervations, which ſtated the hardſhips experienced by North-Carolina during the war; and as to the debt which ſhe was ſaid to owe, ſhe could not pay it. Mr. B's voice was ſo low, that it was impoſſible to take a ſketch of his ideas.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid he was one of thoſe who could have wiſhed the preſent ſubject had not been bro't before the houſe; but being before it, he was ready to give his vote for the meaſure, as it was incumbent upon them to endeavor to get the balance paid. The gentlemen from New-York and North-Carolina had complained of the injuſtice of the debt. The ſtate which he repreſented, he ſaid, was a debtor ſtate, and they were willing and able to pay. The gentlemen from New-York, it appeared, were anxious to have the whole buſineſs opened again. One of thoſe gentlemen gave as a reaſon for this, that ſtores in the account were charged more in one ſtate than in another. He ſaw no injury in this, as flour might be purchaſed in Virginia at 7 dollars a barrel, when in Pennſylvania it might be 11. This ſingle objection ſhewed what cavilling would be the conſequence of an opening anew of the accounts.

Mr. S. ſaid it appeared to him that the ſtate of North-Carolina had leſs reaſon to complain, than any other ſtate in the Union. He did not mean to ſay that they exerted themſelves leſs, and he believed the exertions of New-York were not exceeded, according to her means, by any other ſtate.

An obſervation, he ſaid, had been made on the ſubject of aſſumptions, by a gentleman from North Carolina. He meant not to have ripped up this buſineſs afreſh; but ſince it had been mentioned, he would ſay their debt had been occaſioned by too high an aſſumption; if that had not been the caſe, they would have had to receive a very conſiderable ſum. How, he aſked, did New-York get poſſeſſion of her treaſure? By the blood and treaſure of the whole, in her vacant territory. This was the way in which ſhe became rich, and it was extraordinary that a ſtate which had gained ſo much by the revolution, ſhould be averſe from diſcharging her juſt debt. How they were to get at this debt, he knew not, but they muſt pay. It was doubted it would not be paid; but he truſted that a ſtate famed for her order and good government, would not refuſe to pay a debt ſo juſtly due.

When the mode of ſettlement was agreed to, Mr. S. ſaid, none knew who would be debtors and who creditors. All acquieſced in it. Why, then, talk about going anew into the buſineſs, which might take them a year to ſettle the principles upon which it ſhould be opened?

He truſted theſe balances would be paid, as the repreſentatives of creditor ſtates would be very unwilling to lay a direct tax upon their conſtituents until they were diſcharged.

Mr. Blount obſerved, that he had ſaid ſo much on a former occaſion upon this ſubject, and knowing that whatever he might ſay would have no effect upon the deciſion, he meant to have ſatisfied himſelf with ſhewing by the yeas and nays, that he had not been conſenting to the meaſure. But when he heard the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) ſay "that North-Carolina had leſs reaſon than any other ſtate to complain," it would have been criminal in him to have been ſilent. He had made the aſſertion without a ſingle fact: it could not be true. He believed the United States would not believe it. Were not Georgia and South-Carolina, Mr. B. aſked, defended by North-Carolina? Could it have been believed that Georgia was a creditor ſtate, when charged on the ratio of two repreſentatives when entitled to leſs than one. Had not South-Carolina militia from North Carolina in almoſt every month of the war? Such an aſſertion was one, that, on reflection, the gentleman would be aſhamed of having made.

Mr. S. Smith defended his aſſertion, which he grounded on her debt having been very conſiderably over aſſumed.

Mr. Blount ſaid, if they had no other grounds of complaint, they ſhould have complained of this. If North-Carolina had had no debt aſſumed, he ſaid, ſhe would have been a crediter for more than two millions. She would have ſunk the debt, inſtead of having a debt of more than 430,000 at home, and under a charge of owing to the United States more than 500,000 dollars.

Mr. Livingſton ſaid it was extraordinary, that gentlemen ſhould be continually inſiſting upon the impropriety of going into an enquiry whether the claims in queſtion were juſt or unjuſt, yet they themſelves went into compariſons betwixt the ſervices of different ſtates. He would not make any compariſon on the ſubject; but he would do what he thought neceſſary, viz. teſtify to the world his objections to the preſent proceedings. He had already taken up ſo much time of the committee, which however had been moſtly employed in fruitleſs attempts to get the buſineſs poſtponed, that he ſhould be unwilling then to treſpaſs long upon their patience.

This buſineſs, he ſaid, originated under the old confederation. The ſtates agreed upon an order for the ſettlement of their debts, but in the new conſtitution they entered into a new governmental compact for the ſettlement of theſe debts, ſo that it was found to be neceſſary to take up the ſubject. They therefore found two laws paſſed. Here, he ſaid, was the great evil which New-York had to complain of. Here, every ſtate who wiſhed to ſet aſide the ſettlement, ſhould point. The United States, who was a party concerned, paſſed a law appointing commiſſioners and preſcribing rules to govern the two parties, without any delegation from the ſtates. All the ſtates, he ſaid, would always have an intereſt in throwing a burden upon one ſtate, and the injuſtice complained of would appear, if it was ſhewn that this was done. It was not only their intereſt, he ſaid, to do this, but rules had actually been preſcribed which were unjuſt to ſome of the ſtates. This law, he ſaid, was paſſed. New-York had no repreſentative in the buſineſs who had the power to bind her to this new ſettlement. The accounts of that ſtate were kept clear and regular, with vouchers to every charge; but in this law, it was allowed to the commiſſioners to receive accounts unſupported by vouchers, if they ſhould ſee proper. He aſked if this were juſt to thoſe who had been ſcrupulouſly correct? If it were juſt, he thanked God he had never learnt or practiſed upon ſuch principles of juſtice. Another rule eſtabliſhed was, how the debt ſhould be divided amongſt the different ſtates. The ſtates had preſcribed rules, under the old confederation; but theſe were changed by this law. It was now ſettled that the rule of apportionment ſhould be made upon a ſcale of population. How this affected New-York had been ſhewn by one of his colleagues (Mr. Williams). From forty or fifty thouſand inhabitants, which was about their number at the concluſion of the war, from emigration, they had then one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty thouſand. He aſked, therefore, whether this rule was juſt? If it was not, how could gentlemen be charged with advocating unfounded poſitions, and even have a week's delay refuſed to gain information on the ſubject. It was his opinion theſe arguments had weight, but perhaps, his opinion might not have much weight with the committee.

But, ſetting aſide this principle of apportioning the debt, taking it for granted, that New-York conſented to the whole, ſtill, he ſaid, there were principles even in common law, under an award, which this buſineſs had been likened to, that would enable them to attain relief under their complaints. It was impoſſible, time had not been allowed them to do it, to bring forward vouchers, otherwiſe they ſhould have proved that ſuch overcharges had been made by other ſtates, as would have convinced that Houſe of the propriety of ſetting aſide this ſettlement; but not having theſe vouchers, he would ſay no more on this head.

The rules of ſettlement being changed without their conſent, being, in their opinion, unjuſt, if it was in vain that he appealed to the juſtice and equity of the houſe he would appeal to the expediency of the preſent meaſure. The debt, he ſaid, might be juſt. He would not be underſtood as ſaying, that the ſtate of New-York conſidered the debt as unjuſt, but he thought ſhe did. Thinking it unjuſt, the probability was, ſhe would refuſe to pay it, and produce her vouchers to the world, to ſhew that ſhe ought not to pay it. In what ſituation would the United States then be?

The ſtate of New-York was not to be looked upon as an individual, it was a ſovereign independent ſtate of the Union, perſuaded of the injuſtice of the preſent claim, ſhe would refuſe to pay it. Already, ſaid he, you would have taken one ſtep, you have ſaid you would be paid. They had been told, he ſaid, by the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. W. Smith) of the advantages which would ariſe to the Union by the payment of this debt, by the ſtate of New-York. He told them of the Navy, the Forts, &c. it would build. Indeed he put him in mind of the exploits of Don Quixote; for though he had not built himſelf wind-mills, he had erected himſelf many beautiful caſtles in the air, which, he fancied, would have their proper effect upon the houſe.

He hoped the reaſons he adduced, if they had not the effect to reject the propoſition, would at leaſt ſhew that the ſtate of New-York had ground to be diſſatisfied with the proceeding,

Mr. Baldwin went over many of the arguments of the laſt ſpeaker, and endeavoured to prove them unfounded. He alſo juſtified the ſtate of Georgia's being a creditor ſtate, which he ſaid was owing to its debt having been aſſumed at 300,000, inſtead of 700,000 dollars.

Mr. Potter alſo noticed the arguments which had fallen from the gentleman from New-York, inſiſting upon their untenableneſs of the objections, and of the juſtice of the claim.

The queſtion was put and carried by a conſiderable majority, there being 53 members in favor of it.

The committee then roſe, and on motion being made for the houſe to take up the buſineſs,

Mr. Chriſtie hoped the houſe would adjourn, or had no doubt the gentlemen from New-York meant to give them a few more long ſpeeches on the occaſion, and he did not wiſh then, to ſtay to hear them. Adjourned.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

[Continued from Saturday's Gazette.]

With theſe diſpoſitions, the empreſs of Ruſſia in February 1780, made public the principles on which ſhe would maintain the commerce of her ſubjects. It is neceſſary here to recite only two of them. 1ſt. That all the effects belonging to ſubjects of the nations at war ſhould be free on board neutral veſſels; contraband goods excepted. 2d. That the articles of contraband, ſhould be regulated by the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending the regulations of thoſe articles to all the belligerent powers.

To enforce the obſervance of theſe principles, ſhe gave orders for equiping a conſiderable part of her marine.

In July of the ſame year, Denmark acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality, and entered into a convention with Ruſſia, for maintaining them, aſſuming for her rule in determining what articles ſhould be deemed contraband, her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, concluded the 11th of July, 1670. In the third article of this treaty, the deſcription of contraband goods is in general terms: "Any proviſions of war, as ſoldiers, arms, machines, cannon, ſhips, or other things of neceſſary uſe in war." But by a convention concluded at London on the 4th of July 1780, between Great-Britain and Denmark, "to explain the treaty of commerce of 1670 between the two powers," the articles deemed contraband are particularly enumerated, and among them we ſee "timber for ſhip-building, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever ſerves directly for the equipment of a veſſel, unwrought iron and fir-planks excepted." It is remarkable that theſe are the very articles admitted as contraband in the 18th article of our treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, and for which admiſſion Mr. Adet declares, "All the commercial relations between France and the United States are entirely broken."

But it is further to be noticed that this convention between Ruſſia and Denmark, concluded in the midſt of the American war, for maintaining the principles of the armed neutrality, and to which other European powers acceded, is explicitly declared, in the 9th article*, to have been concluded and agreed on *for the time that war ſhould laſt*†; though it was to ſerve as a baſis to future engagements, which circumſtances might render ne-

* Hiſt. armed neutrality, page 77.
†Martin's Treaties, volume 2, page 103.

ceſſary, on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the king of Sweden manifeſted the utmoſt ſolicitude leſt the war ſhould be cloſed without the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the empreſs, with all the parties to the maritime convention "*ſhould propoſe to the belligerent powers the eſtabliſhing of a congreſs, in which the different concerns both of the powers at war, and of the neutral ſtates, ſhould be examined and terminated." And theſe concerns he afterwards mentions to be "the pacification, *and the ſettling of a maritime code of laws*;" objects truly important, and meriting all the ſolicitude manifeſted on the occaſion by the king.

But theſe ſteps of the king of Sweden ſerve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not conſidered by the parties to the maritime convention, as ſanctioned by the exiſting law of nations. For permanently to eſtabliſh thoſe aſſumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code, was obviouſly the influential motive with the king for deſiring a congreſs, at which ſuch a code might be ſettled with the aſſent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not ſucceed: no congreſs was formed: the belligerent powers made peace at different periods, and with that war ended the maritime convention. This no nation has more reaſon to regret than our own, as well becauſe the principles in queſtion reſpect ſome very valuable portions of our exports, as becauſe our diſpoſition and our policy preſerving us in peace ſuch an extended liberty of commerce would prove highly advantageous to us as carriers for the powers at war.

We have ſeen then, that the law of nations, the marine laws of France, her own treaties as well as thoſe of other nations, and even the ſyſtem of the armed neutrality, inconteſtibly eſtabliſh theſe principles, That enemies goods on board neutral veſſels, are rightful ſubjects of capture and condemnation; and that timber and other articles, for the equipment and armament of ſhips, are contraband of war: and, therefore, that the admiſſion of theſe principles, in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, not being a grant to her of any right (for in what ſenſe could we be ſaid to give what ſhe before poſſeſſed?) furniſhes no juſt ground of offence to France. In what ſenſe too can the United States be ſaid to have "*refuſed* to other "nations a right" which they and we voluntarily and mutually agreed to *renounce*? Or how are we chargeable with "partiality in favour of England," becauſe we do not take arms to *compel* her alſo to *renounce* it?

But Mr. Adet, ſtill reſting on the idea that not to *compel* Great Britain to *renounce*, is to *grant* her a *right*, ſeems to imagine that we ſhall attempt to obviate his complaints, by ſaying "That France "having the right, by her treaty of 1778, to "enjoy all the advantagas in commerce and navi- "gation which the United States have granted to "England, is not injured by the ſtipulations of "the treaty of 1794 (with Great Britain) rela- "tive to contraband of war; as they become com- "mon to her."—But we ſhall ſay no ſuch thing. The 2d article to which he refers has no relation to this ſubject. Had we *granted* any particular *favor* to Great Britain, or to any other nation, in reſpect to commerce and navigation, we readily admit that by this article France would be immediately entitled to the ſame. But in regard to contraband of war, *we have granted nothing*, and therefore, under that article, *France can claim nothing*.

Under the influence of preſent and temporary intereſts, the very *nature* of the ſtipulations between France and the United States on the ſubject of free commerce and the limitation of contraband, ſeems to be forgotten. They took for the baſis of their treaty "the moſt perfect equality and reci "procity"—would they then conſpire to their own hurt? Would they voluntarily and mutually ſtipulate for *injuries*? Or for *advantages*? Certainly the latter; and both conſidered the agreement reciprocally *advantageous* which ſecured to each, in its turn, the freedom of commerce provided by the rules, that free ſhips ſhould make free goods,—and that timber and naval ſtores ſhould be excluded from the liſt of contraband.

Connected with this ſubject is what concerns the article of *proviſions*. Mr. Adet ſays, that "after "having aſſured to the Engliſh the carriage of na- "val ſtores, the federal government *wiſhed* to aſ- "ſure them that of meals; in a word, *it deſired to* "*have commerce only with England*. Thus it ſti- "pulates by the 18th article, that the American "veſſels laden with grain, may be ſeized under the "*frivolous pretext*, that it is extremely difficult to "define the caſes wherein proviſions, and other ar- "ticles, which are generally excepted, could be "claſſed in the liſt of contraband of war."

There are ſo many extraordinary aſſertions in Mr. Adet's notes, thoſe in the above paragraph excite no ſurpriſe. The federal government is conſtituted of citizens who have a common intereſt with their fellow citizens of the United States. That common intereſt has a peculiar relation to commerce, on the freedom and extenſion of which the public revenue and the general proſperity of our country chiefly depend. Will it then be believed that the government *wiſhed* this commerce to be *reſtrained*, particularly the commerce in *meals* which compoſe the moſt valuable part of our exports? Eſpecially will it be believed that the government *deſired* that our citizens might have commerce *only* with *England*? Let the general ſenſe of our fellow-citizens anſwer theſe charges. Let the great maſs of our commercial brethren anſwer they whoſe enterprize traverſes every ſea and explores every region of the globe, to extend their gainful trade; citizens whoſe commercial adventures to France and her colonies have riſen annually to many millions; adventures by which many have hazarded their credit and their fortunes. Yet among all our citizens none have been more ſolicitous to form a commercial treaty with Britain; none more decided in approving that which has been made.

For the reaſoning of our own government on this ſubject I beg leave to refer you to my letter of September 12th, 1795, written by the Preſident's direction to Mr. Monroe. Therein it was attempted to ſhow the *neceſſity* and our *right* of forming that treaty with Great-Britain, and I hope it will appear to you that the concluſion is there fairly drawn, that even the 18th article, as it reſpects proviſions would operate favourably to France.

Before the treaty with Great Britain, her cruiſers captured neutral veſſels bound to France with proviſions. She aſſerted, that in certain caſes, proviſions were contraband of war; conſequently, that ſhe might lawfully capture and confiſcate ſuch proviſions. We oppoſed the principle and the practice. Britain inſiſted on her right. In this dilemma, it was agreed by the treaty that whenever proviſions, becoming contraband by the law of nation, ſhould be captured, they ſhould be paid for with a reaſonable mercantile profit. This ſtipulation, without admitting the principle, by ſecuring the American merchants from loſs in caſe of capture, would certainly tend to promote rather than to diſcourage adventures in proviſions to France.

But as this treaty has been the ſubject of ſerious complaint on the part of France, it is important to enquire with what foundation the complaint is made.

I might paſs over the unworthy inſinuations of the miniſter, that the treaty was entered into by us *in order to aſſure advantages to the Engliſh, and to furniſh our own government with a reply to the claims of France, and preremptory motives for refuſals to accede to them; that the true object of the negotiation was inceſſantly diſguiſed under ſpecious pretexts, and covered with the viel of diſſimulation.* Theſe inſinuations have been indiſcreetly addreſſed to the people of the United States. They will gain no belief. It may, however, be uſeful for you to be truly informed on this ſubject.

The Preſident's meſſage to the Senate on the 16th of April 1794, does not declare (as Mr. (Adet aſſerts) "that Mr. Jay was ſent to London *only* to obtain a redreſs of wrongs." The Preſident ſays that Mr. Jay's miſſion would announce to the world "A ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints," and that "going immediately from the United States, ſuch an envoy would carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of our country; and thus be taught to *vindicate our rights* with firmneſs, and to *cultivate peace* with ſincerity." And ſhall the purſuit of either of theſe objects be denied to us? What were our complaints? The moſt urgent regarded the ſpoliations on our commerce, and the inexecution of the article of the treaty of peace reſpecting the poſts. With the latter was connected the Indian war, with which we had been harraſſed for ſo many years; and with the former, the injury or ruin of our merchants and the conſequent extenſive damage to agriculture. Theſe being the moſt prominent objects of the miſſion, were of courſe moſt obſervable, and moſt talked of; and without them the miſſion probably would not at that time have been contemplated. But had we no other "complaints?" Did not the impreſſment of our ſeamen, like the ſpoliations on our commerce, excite an univerſal complaint? Had we never manifeſted our uneaſineſs at Great-Britain's avoiding a commercial treaty? Was it not even a ſubject of complaint and reproach? Was not the inducing her to enter into ſuch a treaty the object of divers meaſures agitated in congreſs? Had not a commercial treaty with Great-Britain been earneſtly ſought for from the concluſion of the war to the time of Mr. Jay's miſſion? How alſo could Mr. Jay, after adjuſting the primary objects of his miſſion, better prove the ſincerity of our pacific diſpoſition and more effectually "cultivate peace," than by forming arrangements calculated to extend and protect our trade, to promote good neighborhood and a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourſe; by preſcribing a previous demand of juſtice and ſatisfaction to haſty repriſals, which naturally lead to war; and by agreeing on other regulations to prevent diſputes, or to adjuſt them when they ſhould ariſe? All theſe objects then, and whatever elſe would be the means of "cultivating peace" were clearly comprehended in the Preſident's meſſage.

[To be continued.]

* Hiſt. Am. Neut. p. 147—150.

WILMINGTON, January 18.

DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

[Extract from the Journal.]

Thurſday, Jan. 12, 1797.

Reſolved,

That a reſpectful addreſs be preſented from the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, to the Preſident of the United States, upon his intended retirement from office, and that the following form thereof be adopted:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

The Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Delaware, cannot view with inſenſibility, your contemplated retirement from the firſt office of your country, to the retreat of private life.

Upon ſuch an occaſion, to be ſilent, and to withhold the moſt cordial expreſſion of our affection, reſpect and veneration for your character, would be as ungrateful to you, as it would be diſhonorable to ourſelves.

It is in attempting therefore to do juſtice to our feelings, and to diſcharge a patriotic duty, that we preſent this addreſs as a tribute of gratitude and homage to your virtues.

More than twenty years have elapſed ſince you left the Civil Councils of America, to undertake and ſuſtain the more difficult and perilous duties of the chief military command. The ſeven years conflict that enſued, muſt have been to you a gloomy ſeries of ſeven years ſufferings, except as it was relieved by temporary victories, and the pleaſing hope that the exertions of your country, and the aids of heaven would crown your labors with ſucceſs.

At the cloſe of the important conteſt, we view you in the command of a diſciplined, affectionate, and admiring army; and from the example of other conquerors, we might have trembled for the fate of our country in the apprehenſions that its Protector would become its tyrant. But happily for the U. States and honorable for yourſelf and the character of human nature, the feelings of the conqueror were loſt in thoſe of the patriot, and the infatuations of ambition were repreſſed by the triumph of virtue.

The glorious ſpectacle was preſented to the world, of a popular, powerful, and ſucceſsful general atchieving the emancipation of his country, and then reſigning his command to an unarmed republic—voluntarily retiring from the honors and emoluments of office, and receiving in return the tribute, not of power, but of gratitude.

We view you a ſecond time, in obedience to the unanimous voice of America, relinquiſhing the enjoyment of your beloved retirement, and accepting the chief magiſtracy of your country, in order to add character, credit and energy to its government.

That character, credit, and energy, you have aſſiſted in forming and ſecuring to our government; and we hope they will be preſerved, as well to perpetuate the memory of your virtues, as the happineſs of your fellow-citizens.

We addreſs you, ſir in the name and on the behalf of the citizens we repreſent. We know that they unite with us in viewing your abilities with reſpect—your virtues with veneration—and your ſervices with gratitude; and in ſoliciting from heaven for you, every bleſſing which can inſure your happineſs here and hereafter.

On motion, the above addreſs was unanimouſly adopted, and ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for their concurrence.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1797.

A ſhort eſſay on the improvement of worn out lands.

One way of encouraging agriculture is to point out the way to improve worn out lands; which may be done by ſeeding all ſuch lands with clover as are left out. I have been in the practice of cultivating clover more than forty years. I planted 14 acres of Indian corn on a worn out piece of land, which produced about five buſhels to the acre; it was then ſown with oats and clover. The oats were but a common crop for ſuch land; the clover on the following year was good beyond expectation, and which yielded a clear profit of 10l. the acre in ſeed, beſides the feed in the ſpring. This year I received as large a crop from the adjoining land cultivated nearly in the ſame manner.

From theſe experiments, I conclude, that every acre of land left out unſown with clover muſt loſe from 1l. 10s. to 10l. from what it would produce if it was ſown with clover. There are two ſorts of red clover—one ſort I call the native American, the other the Engliſh red clover. The native red clover will grow double the length of the other, but it is later in the bloom by about a month, and the ſeeds of both are ſo much alike, as not to be diſtinguiſh'd from each other. Some may ſay how then ſhall we be ſure to get the right ſort to make a trial—all the anſwer I ſhall give to this is, there is now at Mr. Howards in Market-ſtreet, N°. 95, a ſmall quantity to be diſpoſed of. I have 140 acres of worn out land lately ſown with clover; only 5 acres of the native ſort, but expect to ſow about 70 acres more of it in the ſpring.

JOHN LAMBERT.
Salem county, New-Jerſey.

COMMUNICATION.

The theme of *gratitude*. which the French *government* and our Jacobins have with ſo much *delicacy* reiterated in our ears, might have been paſſed over with the contempt which a generous ſpirit forever feels when favors are converted into bonds and fetters, had not the worthy part of the community conceived that what was ſo very often urged was *really* founded in truth. It is time the deluſion ſhould be removed—it is time that the freemen of America ſhould know the extent of French kindneſs; becauſe the draft upon our gratitude is upon the independence of the country, and riſes and is modified preciſely as it ſuits the neceſſities of our *would-be maſters*. When through their miniſter they demand that we ſhould *repeal laws, reverſe judicial decrees*, and *annul treaties*, and to induce us to do this, tell us a canting ſtory of the gratitude we owe them, and the obligations they have conferred ſo *diſintereſtedly*—in juſtice to ourſelves and our poſterity, and impelled by the ſenſe of our real independence, we muſt and will examine into this claim upon our gratitude—we muſt look into the account, to ſee whether what is ſo inſolently demanded of our virtue, is not a pretext played upon our ignorance, or a courtly trick offered to our fears. The late communication from GEORGE WASHINGTON will let the people ſee!

By this day's Mail.

RICHMOND, January 13.

FIRE!

Yeſterday afternoon a fire broke out in this city in the houſe occupied by Daniel Timmings, Tallow chandler, on the eaſt ſide of the bridge oppoſite Samuel Ege's ſtone houſe; it immediately communicated to the adjoining two ſtory houſe, both of which were conſumed—but by the great exertions of citizens in cutting away the houſe of David Loggan, ſhoe-maker, on the weſt, with the aſſiſtance of the engine, the fire was got under without further injury. Too much credit cannot be given to every deſcription of our citizens, who inſtantly repaired from different parts of the city to the ſcene, and rendered every ſervice in their power.

BOSTON, January 14.

We are informed, and from an authority which we rely on, that Mr. Jefferſon has written to Mr. Madiſon on the ſubject of the late election; and given it as his opinion, that Mr. Adams was the only perſon who ought to have been elected Preſident; and further, that he is the only perſon under whom he would accept the Vice-Preſidency. If our information is accurate, the acceptance of Mr. J. will be unqueſtionable.—The event, we hope will

"Unite the roſes, red and white, together,
That on one kind and friendly ſtalk,
They both may flouriſh."

Ninety-four 24 pound cannon, were a few days ſince proved at the Hope Furnace, near Providence, by Capt. Peirce of the Federal army. They all bore the proof; and are intended for the frigates now building.

A Whiteſtown paper, of Dec. 21, ſays, "For thirty-eight days paſt, we have not ſeen twenty-four hours paſs without experiencing a ſnow ſtorm. The ſnow is now 30 inches deep on a level. The ſleighs move briſkly."

The predictions laſt fall, of a hard winter, have already been fully verified. Until within theſe two or three days, cold, the moſt extreme, has been experienced.—The thermometer of Farenheit has been ſeveral days from 6 to 11 below 0; and a ſimilar degree of cold has been felt in all the ſtates we have heard from. The lakes and rivers are frozen up; and our markets are daily viſited with ſleighs from Canada. Our harbour is completely blockaded, and buſineſs ſuffers much.

January, 16.

Tueſday laſt, No. 11,000 drew the Prize of 20,000 dollars, in the fourth claſs of Harvard College Lottery.

Wedneſday the above Lottery finiſhed drawing, when No. 9847 being the laſt drawn No. is entitled to 5,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The particulars of the loſs of the ſhip Barrington, Capt. Stewart, together with the fate of the paſſengers and crew, being not a little intereſting, muſt be acceptable to the public; We now lay them before the public, as related by Captain Stewart himſelf.

Captain Stewart, of the ſhip Barrington, on his paſſage from Leith to this port, was, on the 23d of September laſt, wrecked on the Iſle of Sable—the veſſel, with chief part of the cargo, loſt; the Captain and crew, with eleven paſſengers, were left on this deſolate Iſland—their deſtiny could not be foretold—it proved to be truly diſtreſſing! Being placed on this uninhabited ſpot, they ſoon erected a tent and a ſmall hut, the latter of which was occupied by two young ladies, two married women, and three children, who were paſſengers During their ſtay here which was about eleven weeks, they economically ſubſiſted on proviſions ſaved from the wreck.

They had rigged the long boat—and on the 12th of October, the mate and four ſeamen ſet ſail for Halifax, where they arrived after a very diſagreeable paſſage of five days. The governor of that place, on hearing the circumſtances, immediately diſpatched a ſmall ſchooner, with proviſions, &c. for their relief—and in eight or nine days arrived in ſight of the unfortunate ſufferers, but the wind blew ſuch a hurricane, that is was four days before they could ſend their boat on ſhore—the wind having abated, they got ſeveral articles, beſides their bedding, on board the ſchooner. Diſtreſs, alas, was now added to diſtreſs! For while the ſchooner's boat, with three of her men were on ſhore, ſhe parted her cable and went off with only two men on board—ſhe however providentially got back to Halifax. Her arrival and ill ſucceſs were hardly announced, before Governor Wentworth ordered a ſecond veſſel for the ſame truly humane purpoſe. After a few days ſail ſhe reached the iſle—it was a week after before they could get on ſhore, they at laſt effected a landing, and after ſurmounting the greateſt difficulties, got all on board; ſoon after which, they were neceſſitated to cut the cable and run from that dangerous ſituation.

After a ſtormy and diſagreeable paſſage of 14 days, they arrived at Halifax, where all hands and hearts were open to receive them, and afford them every relief. The Governor's kindneſs and attention on this occaſion has reflected on him true honor. And we are alſo happy in obſerving, that the hoſpitality and goodneſs of Mr. Laurence Hartſhorne, merchant, of that place, was not leſs conſpicuous—he took the two young ladies into his own houſe, and paid them every poſſible attention; which was not confined to them—his ſolicitude for the comfort of them all, will not be forgotten.

Captain Stewart, his crew, and paſſengers, after remaining at Halifax about three weeks, took their paſſage in the ſhip New-York, Capt. Clark, for this port, where they arrived in good health on the 12th inſtant.

For the MINERVA.

Meſſrs. Printers,

By inſerting the following in your Minerva, you will oblige a conſtant reader.

Yeſterday the 18th inſt. at 12 o'clock, a reſpectable number of gentlemen attended agreeable to invitation, in the City Hoſpital, ſeveral operations of Dr. Eliſha Perkins, by means of his invented Metallic Points. The ſame were performed with ſurprizing and ſatisfactory ſucceſs on different patients laboring under various diſeaſes.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS takes the liberty of announcing to his friends and the public, that to-morrow evening there will be a variety of performances, at the Pantheon BY DESIRE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the particulars of which will be expreſſed in the bills and advertiſements of the day.

January 23

The Stockholders of the Pennſylvania Population Company

Are requeſted to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further aſſeſſments on the ſhares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Conſtitution.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb.1.

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yeſterday morning, at, or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, ſundry papers, letters, inſtruments, and two promiſſory notes, drawn by C. Jackſon & Co. dated 1ſt Novembrr, 1796, at 120 days, for 505 dollars each, and indorſed by the perſon in whoſe favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, ſhall have the money for their trouble, without any queſtions aſked.

N. B. The papers can be of no uſe to any one but the owner, the means of negociating them being ſtopped.

January 23 3

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per ſhare, was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives any time after the 21ſt of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer.

Jan. 6. 12w4w

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentift to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Minoral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth ſtreet.

November 26. tts

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 \$1m2awtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthſ

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&fgw

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when compleat, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the iends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the inor ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 18. t t ſ tf

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon. *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt Caution, are deſired to publiſh this alſo

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

At able ſhewing the number of days from any day any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each		5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. \$

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Eſtate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully ſituated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, oppoſite the town of Fredericksburg, in the ſtate of Virginia, conſiſting of ſeven or fifteen hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. There is on this eſtate, a large and well built brick houſe, containing nine commodious rooms, excluſive of a ſpacious hall or entry, 22 feet ſquare, two pair of ſtairs, ſuitable and convenient paſſages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extenſive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the houſe are neatly laid out in pleaſure and kitchen gardens interſperſed with a variety of ſcarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering ſhrubs, and enriched by various ſorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, cheſnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raſberries, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed ſlopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon theſe improvements, are ſeveral lots, in a high ſtate of cultivation, and well ſet with red clover and orchard graſs, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flouriſhing orchards; one of well choſen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, ſelected from the beſt nurſeries in the ſtate. Properly detached from the manſion houſe are extenſive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, houſe-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purpoſes, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke houſe all of brick, a dairy and ſpring houſe of ſtone. Stables for thirty horſes, and coach houſes for four carriages. Alſo a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow houſe, with ſeparate ſtalls for thirty-ſix grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extenſive ſheds for ſheep, and other arrangements for ſtock of every deſcription, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furniſhed without being expoſed to the inclemency of the weather. An overſeer's houſe, blackſmith's ſhop, and quarters ſufficient to accommodate in the beſt manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are ſo advantageouſly divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into ſimilar culture oftner than once in four years; conſequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the incloſures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premiſes there is alſo a merchant mill with one pair of beſt French burr ſtones, and one pair of Cologne; furniſhed with modern machinery, and now leaſed for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l. per annum, and all grain for the uſe of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's houſe are built of free ſtone, within a very ſmall diſtance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fiſheries, and a well accuſtomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone near to the river, is plentifully ſupplied with remarkable fine water and poſſeſſes a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be conſiderably increaſed. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and ſociable. In fact, excluſive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inſeparably connected with a mill, ferries, fiſheries and quarries eligibly ſituated; the profits ariſing from an ice-houſe inferior to none in the ſtate, and a garden of four acres ſo abundantly ſtocked with vegetables of all ſorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of theſe lands, which the ſubſcriber conceives it unneceſſary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleaſant and healthy reſidence, poſſeſſing beauties and conveniences ſufficient to attract the attention of any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer.

The motive which induces the ſubſcriber to offer for ſale an eſtate ſo ſingularly beautiful and advantageous, is a deſire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more eaſe attend to his intereſts in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few ſlaves in families, either for plantation or domeſtic uſe. A part of the purchaſe money will be required and the balance made eaſy, the debt being properly ſecured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. 1th&ſ.

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	: -	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
10,046 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

☞MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]